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Editor, *NI BULLETIN*
Marvin L. Fraley, N.L.G.
2813 - 57th St.
Lubbock, Texas 79413
Phone - 806-795-7623

Article Editor, *NI BULLETIN*
Fred Drost, N.L.G.
110 Ridgely St.
Meriden, Connecticut 06450
Phone - 203-235-7565

Book News & Reviews Editor,
NI BULLETIN
Raymond J. Hébert
6305 Windermere Circle
Rockville, MD 20852

Article Abstractor, *NI BULLETIN*
Joseph Uphoff
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Photographer, *NI BULLETIN*
Dick Hanscom
P. O. Box 2832
Fairbanks, Alaska 99707

Moderator, N.I. EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM
William F. Spengler
P.O. Box 9010
Madison, WI 53715

Correspondence should be directed to those persons and addresses above for departments indicated. All other correspondence should be mailed direct to NUMISMATICS INTERNATIONAL, P. O. Box 670013, DALLAS, TX 75367-0013

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INSIDE N.I.

MEMBERSHIP CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

October, 1988 Applications for Membership: The following persons have applied for membership. If no written objections are received by December 1, 1988, their membership will become effective on that date.

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(Pakistan, Arab-Byzantine, Sultans, Mughals, Arab-Sassanian)
- 2280 Jerry Jaeger, 211 S. Main St., Wauconda, Illinois 60084
(Dealer in World Coins)
- 2281 Stephen M. Huston, P. O. Box 3621, San Francisco, Calif. 94119
- 2282 Alan Luedeking
(Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua)
- 2283-MT John E. Reuter, RR #4, Box 178, Day Road, Gorham, Maine 04038
(Central & South America, Europe)

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT

I. The following is a partial listing of recent numismatic material donated by Ran Zander to the NI Library.

JG90.RIG0:1961:L

RIG0

Landau notmunzen von 1702 und 1713

Pub. 1961, 126pp, illus.

RF30.RosA:1905:PBFA

ROSA, ALEJANDRO

Los paises bajo y Francia en America

Pub. 1905, 57pp, illus.

NB40.GriR:1964:CT

GRIEG, R. M./ROBINSON, HARRY/WOODSIDE, W.W.

Communion tokens Australian, New Zealand and miscellaneous series

Pub. 1964, 36pp, w/plates

AA20.GluE:1924:MM

GLUCKSTADT, EMIL

Mont og medaillesamling. Catalogue of the collection of coins and medals formerly belonging to the late Emil Gluckstadt sold at the request of Den Danske Landmonsbank 1924.

Pub. 1924, 286pp, illus.

JG94.ArnP:1978:STB

ARNOLD, PAUL/QUELLMALZ, WERNER

Sachsisch-thuringische bergbaueprage

Pub. 1978, 240pp, illus.

- RM80.BakW:R965:MPW
BAKER, WILLIAM S.
Medallic portraits of Washington
1965 reprint of 1885 work, 288pp, w/plates
- JF90.ChaR:R972:RCMN
CHALON, RENIER
Recherches sur les monnaies des comtes de Namur
1972 reprint of 1860 works, 146pp, w/supplement and plates
- PE40.PhiM:1900:TMBE
PHILLIPS, MABERLY
The token money of the Bank of England 1797-1816
Pub. 1900, 43pp, illus.
- FB55.ChrH:1958:SDIM
CHRISTENSEN, HENRY
Silver dollars of independent Mexico
Catalogue, Pub. 1958, 48pp, illus.
- JG98.JesW:1962:MSB
JESSE, WILHELM
Die munzen der stadt Braunschweig von 1499 bis 1680
Pub. 1962, 120pp, illus.
- JG98.ManJ:R975:AMN
MANN, JOHANNES
Anhaltische munzen und medaillen von ende des XV jahrhunderts bis 1906
1975 reprint of 1907 work, 210pp, w/supplement and plates
- KA55.FaCJ:1939:MMA
FARRUGIA DE CANDIA, J.
Monnaies Marocaines alaouites du musee du Bardo
Pub. 1939, 116pp, w/plates
- JF40.StuA:1987:JMPN
STUURMAN-AALBERS, JANNY/STUURMAN, REINOLD
Jaarboek munten en penningen der Nederlanden
Pub. 1987, 639pp, illus.
- JM30.ShcA:1986:CUSSR
SHCHELOKHOV, A. A.
Coins of the USSR (Russian text)
Pub. 1986, 189pp, illus.

II. In addition to the above we would like to thank Thomas A. Schilling for his donation of additional numismatic material to the Library.

Granvyl G. Hulse, Jr. Book Librarian
Jim Haley, Periodical Librarian

WHERE DID THEY COME FROM? Chinese square-holed coins of Ch'ing Emperors K'ang Hsi, minted at Tai Yuan in Shansi Province, and Chien Lung's coins minted at Yunanfu in Yunnan Province were found with other coins about 1980 near the Columbia River in Oregon, USA. Other "treasure trove" found at the site included four phoenix buttons made for Haitian King Christophe by an English firm in 1811, and an 1842 English coin and some recent USA coins. (Submitted by Fred Drost, NLG)

A DEVOTIONAL MEDAL FROM KHOTAN¹

R. J. Hébert, Washington, D.C.

"Nestorianism 1. Nestorian Christianity. 2. The doctrines imputed to Nestorius and the Nestorians; esp.: the doctrine that a divine and a human personality were joined in Jesus Christ in perfect harmony of action but remained distinct with the corollary that Mary should not be called the Mother of God." p. 1519, *Webster's Third New International Dictionary* (unabridged 1963).

Sven Hedin, born in 1865 in Stockholm, was a Swedish geographer and explorer in Asia, who travelled and wrote about the Middle East, Central and High Asia, and the Far East. During 1885-1886 he travelled through Persia and Mesopotamia. In 1890 he was attached to King Oscar's embassy to the Shah of Persia, and from 1890-1891 he travelled through Khorasan and Turkestan. His later explorations were in Asia from Orenburg to Peiping during 1893-1897, through the Gobi Desert and Tibet during 1905-1908, and on a Sino-Swedish Expedition during 1926-1933. He wrote many books about his travels.

Recently I was browsing through one of these works, his two volume *Through Asia*², published in 1899, and was interested to find illustrated a devotional medal (volume II, p.771) with the following remarks:

Marco Polo tells us that in Kashgar and Yarkand he encountered Christians of the Nestorian and Jacobite sects, "both of whom had their own churches", but he is silent as to the existence of such Christians in Khotan. Now among the objects which I



Figure 1: Roman Catholic Medal found by Sven Hedin at Khotan.
(Photograph by Charles Rand, NNC staff photographer).

found at Khotan was the extremely interesting ancient medal depicted above: it proves that in former times Christian missionaries did find their way as far as Khotan. In all probability it was a badge of some Roman Catholic monastic order. On the obverse there is a figure of a monk crowned by the nimbus, worshipping a crucifix, and surrounded by the words S. ANDREA AVELIN.; on the reverse is the figure of a woman, St. Irene, also crowned by the nimbus and holding a palm or laurel leaf in her hand. With the saints' names to help us, it ought not to be difficult to determine the age of the medal. Nor is this the only Christian emblem I discovered in Khotan. I also brought home a miniature seraph or angel in gold, a copper cross, and several Byzantine gold coins.

Whether or not this interesting devotional medal is Nestorian is a moot question. Atiya³ tells us that following Tamerlane(Timur)'s career of conquest in the late 14th and early 15th centuries (1370-1405=A.H. 771-807):

The continuous shrinking of the Nestorian church and the tendency towards a steady decline among the Nestorian people were accelerated in the fourteenth century.... Timur Lane (1396-1405), who was not a Mongol and did not share with them that innate clemency towards Christianity, but who was a Muslim of the fierce Turkish stock of the Berlas tribe, established himself as Samarqand after usurping the throne of his Mongol master, Chagatay Khan. He then began one of the most bewildering and fearful careers of conquest in history. Between 1380 and 1387 he reduced to his sway Khurāsān, Jurjān, Mazandarān, Sijistān, Afghānistan, Fars, Azerbaijān and Kurdistān. He routed the forces of Toqtamish, Khan of the Golden Horde, in 1391, and in 1393 seized Baghdad together with the whole of Mesopotamia. Then he crossed to India, and after having overrun it, turned northwest to Anatolia and defeated the Ottoman Turks in the battle of Angora in 1402, and carried Sultan Bayezid I into captivity. Although the Timurid dyansty remained until about 1500, it had reached its widest expanse in Timur's lifetime. Timur wiped out whole cities even more ruthlessly than the Mongols. In Persia, for instance, he left a pyramid of 70,000 skulls on the ruins of Iṣfahan and another of 90,000 on the ruins of Baghdad. Amidst these misfortunes, both Muslims and Christians suffered equally. The Christians were no longer in favour. On the contrary, when identified they paid a great penalty for their faith.

The decline which had begun before Timur was thus increased. Witnesses had lost sight of older churches before the advent of Timur. The churches of Tirhana, Jundishapur, Balada, Dasena and Karkha had ceased to figure on records since 1318. Others, such as Beth Bagas and Gesluna, disappeared between 1318 and about 1360. After 1380, with Timur's invasions, churches were obliterated in the greater towns, including Baghdad, Moṣul, Erbil (Arbīl), Nisibis, Bakerda (Gezira), Taurisium (Tibriz) and Marāgha, which were strongholds of Nestorian Christianity, as well as other smaller

towns such as Avadia, Urmia, Mardin, Amida (Diyarbakr) and Maiperkat. Nestorian Christianity as a national and international organization crumbled under Timur's heels. Whole communities were massacred, others lost their ancient tenacity and entered the faith of the conqueror to save their skins, and the few survivors who retained their old religion fled from the open plains and cities and took refuge amidst the vastness of the Kurdistan mountains between Lake Urmia and Lake Van. Nestorianism was completely forgotten in China and Central Asia. It became a distant memory in its old home of Persia and Mesopotamia. The Nestorians sank into poverty, ignorance and seclusion until they were rediscovered in modern times.

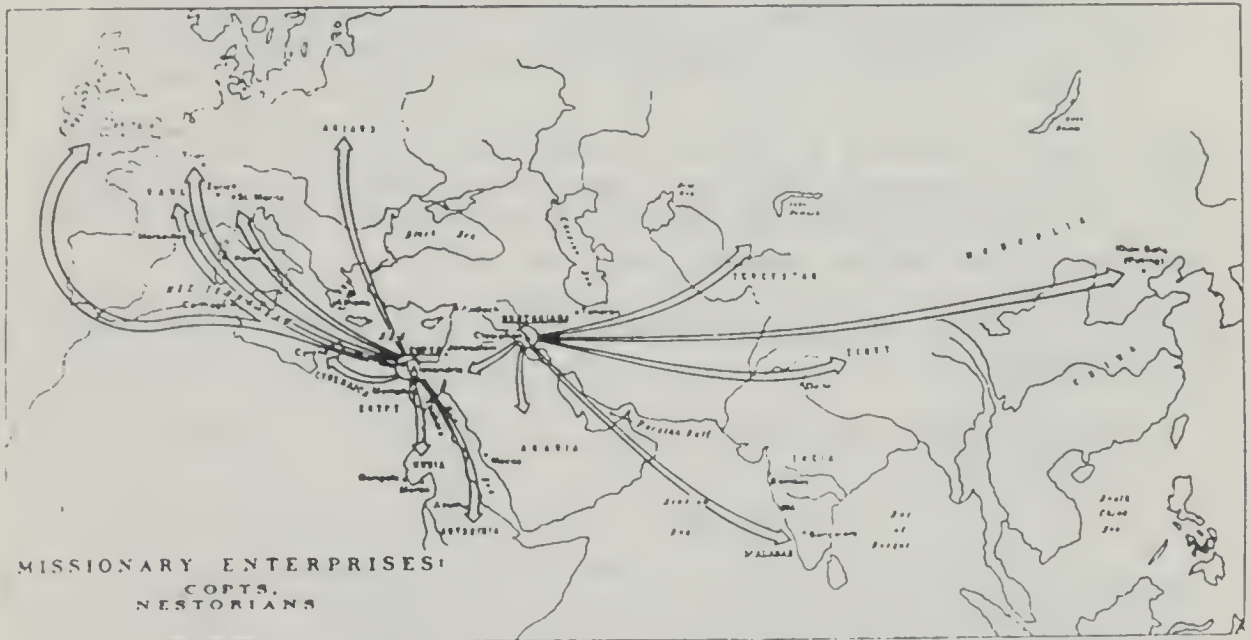


Figure 2: Map showing Nestorian expansion (after Atiya)

Furthermore, the fact that St. Andrew Avellino was beatified in 1624 and was canonized in 1712 (to be beatified means that, among other things, the person so honored is termed *Blessed*, abbreviated *Bl.*, and to be canonized means that the person is termed *Saint*, abbreviated *St.* (on the medal *S.* for Latin *Sanctus*)) means that this medal is of comparatively recent manufacture.

According to the *Book of Saints*,⁴ St. Andrew Avellino the Theatine lived between:

1521-1608. Born near Naples and christened Lancelot. Ordained priest, he was at first an ecclesiastical lawyer and as such was entrusted with the reform of a certain nunnery, being nearly killed in the enterprise. He then joined the Theatine Clerks Regular and took the name of Andrew. He worked with great success, chiefly in Lombardy where he became a personal friend and advisor of St. Charles Borromeo. He died at Naples, in his eightieth year, at the foot of the altar when beginning Mass.

His feast day is November 10. Sicily and Naples honor him as a patron.

A Theatine is a member of a Roman Catholic congregation of regular clerics established in 1524 in Italy to elevate clerical and lay morality and to combat Lutheranism. The name Theatine comes from New Latin Theatinus, from Latin Teatinus, inhabitant of Chieti, from Teate, Chieti, Italy, from the fact that one of the founders of the congregation was Giovanni P. Caraffa, +1559, Italian prelate, archbishop of Chieti and later Pope Pius IV.

For other medals depicting this saint, Kuncze⁵ lists:

Andreas Arellinus kam bereits in der 36. Ordn. XV. 6. Zur Erwähnung; er starb beim Introibo am Beginn der hl. Messe. Darstellung versch.—A. Mit dem Ministranten die hl. Messe beginnend und umsinkend. Rev. Neun Zeilen in einer Schildverzierung. — B) Halbfig. vor einem Kreuz. Rev. 1. Caravagio. — 2. Fravkirch. — 3. Cajetanus Thienn. mit dem Jesukind, versch. Ausg. — 4. Cajetanus ohne Jesukind.

The Cajetanus referred to is St. Cajetan of Thiene, Italian Gaetano Tiene, Latin Cajetanus, 1480-1574, an Italian lawyer and religious who founded with Caraffa the Oratory of Divine Love, which developed into the clerks regular known as the Theatines.

As for St. Irene, the *Book of Saints*⁶ lists two Irenes who were both Virgin and Martyr:

IRENE (St) VM. RM. Apr 5 d.304. The sister of SS Agapa and Chionia.

IRENE (St) VM. RM. Oct 20 d.c.653. A Portuguese nun who suffered death in defence of her chastity. Her shrine is at Santarem (*Sancta Irene*s) the ancient Scalabris. The legend as handed down to us is full of fiction, but the essential facts are certain.

I am inclined to think that the medal refers to the latter of the two who was added to the Roman martyrology in 1586. Of her, Kuncze⁷ writes:

Irene Virg. et M. 1. In der 36. Ord. mit Benedict. — 2. Französische (Rev. Hieron.) Maxe-Werly. — 3. Barbara (Burghart.) — 4. Benedict (Burghart.) — 5. Benedict-schild (Burghart.) — 6. Cajetan (Burghart.) — 7. Vincenz Ferr. (Blarzino.) — 8, Eine silberne Med. (um 1..30 durch Vict. Zabern in Mainz angetragen) wo die Heilige als Brustbild zum Rev. die Barbara V. E. M. auf Wolken schwebend hat mit dem Palmzweig; eine Med. aus dem vorigen Jahr.

How this medal ended up in Khotan is impossible to say. It is safe to say that the medal is not ancient nor is it Nestorian.

Notes

1. Khotan (Chinese Ho-t'ien) is a town and oasis on the Ho-t'ien river in southwestern Sinkiang Uighur, western China, about 160 miles southeast of So'ch'e.
2. It may be of interest to note that Hedin illustrates coins he

found during his travels, e.g., volume 2, p.639, Chinese silver and bronze coins, old and new.

3. p.176, Aziz S. Atiya, *History of Eastern Christianity*. Notre Dame, Indiana 1968.
4. p.58, *The Book of Saints. A Dictionary of Persons canonized or beatified by the Catholic Church.* (abbreviated BS). Compiled by the Benedictine Monks of St. Augustine's abbey, Ramsgate. 5th edition. New York. See also pp.1124-5, W. Bangert, "Avellino, Andrew, St.", *Catholic Encyclopedia*.
5. p.239, Leo F. Kuncze. *Systematik der Weihmünze*. Raab 1885.
6. p.336, BS. See also E. P. Colbert, "Irene of Portugal", *Catholic Encyclopedia*.
7. p.361, Kuncze, *op.cit.* Note that both St. Andrew Avellino and St. Irene are linked with St. Cajetan of Thiene.

"CAPITILIUS RESTITUTUM" TEMPLE OF CAPITOLINE HILL

A silver medallion struck by the Roman Emperor Domitian bears the legend "CAPIT RESTIT" for "Capitilius Restitutum" and shows a temple of four columns. The Capitoline hill was consumed by fire during the war of Vitellius (A.D. 69) and was afterwards restored by Vespasian. Some structures were again destroyed by flames in A.D. 80 while Titus was emperor. Before the embers were cool, the emperor undertook steps for its restoration. Titus died the following year and the work of restoration was completed by his brother Domitian.

The historian Seutonius tells us just how great and magnificent was this building. He said that Domitian expended twelve thousand aurei on the gildings alone, and brought to Rome the Pentelic marble columns from Athens, where the emperor had seen and admired their exquisite proportions himself. However, much of their beauty was diminished when they arrived in Rome, by the excessive polishing and chiseling which they underwent for the new structure. The historian omitted telling us the year in which the work was finished and dedicated, but this fine medallion struck in the eighth consulate of Domitian, as shown on the obverse legend, assigns it to the year A.D. 82.



The temple shown on coins of Vespasian, struck in A.D. 71, exhibit six columns, but this one of Domitian has but four, thus proving the vast reconstruction and alterations done by Domitian. The medallion also shows the temple to have been adorned profusely with statuary in its last alterations.

(Submitted by R. R. Kutcher)

DO YOU KNOW? That in El Salvador in 1943 U. S. Dimes were issued as the equivalent of 25 centavos. (Submitted by Marlin Etzel)

AN INTRODUCTION TO BYZANTINE COINAGE

I. C. G. Campbell, Lincoln, Nebraska, NI #LM-12

No. 40 - CONSTANTINE VIII (1025-28)

Constantine being only two years younger than his brother, it was inevitable that his reign would be brief. He had never taken part in any administration and seems not to have changed his way of life. He had three daughters by his wife Helena and when he became very ill in 1028 he realized he needed to do something about the succession. By a rather typical piece of Byzantine chicanery he succeeded in marrying his daughter Zoe to an unfortunate nobleman, Romanus Argyrus (whose wife was scared into a nunnery). He himself died four days later.

The Coinage

Earlier catalogs have a number of errors. The gold coinage is common. As yet no silver coins are known but silver was already rare at the end of Basil's reign. Copper coinage was still the Anonymous series and there was none from Cherson.



*Histamenon (Rev.)
Constantine VIII holding labarum
(Note collar)*

GOLD: There is the one type of histamenon. The obverse bears the familiar Christos Pantocrator bust, wearing a tunic and himation. Legend as usual: + IHS XIS REX REYNANTIH M. The reverse is the bearded bust of Constantine, wearing a collar piece and a modified loros. In his right hand a labarum, in the left an akakia. The legend is: CW H S T A H T I H' BASILEVS ROM. There are minor decorative variations.

Tetarteron. There are two classes of these coins.

Class I: The obverse and the legend are the same as the histamenon with minor ornamentation details. The coin weighs less and is smaller. The reverse is as the histamenon but no pellet on the labarum shaft.



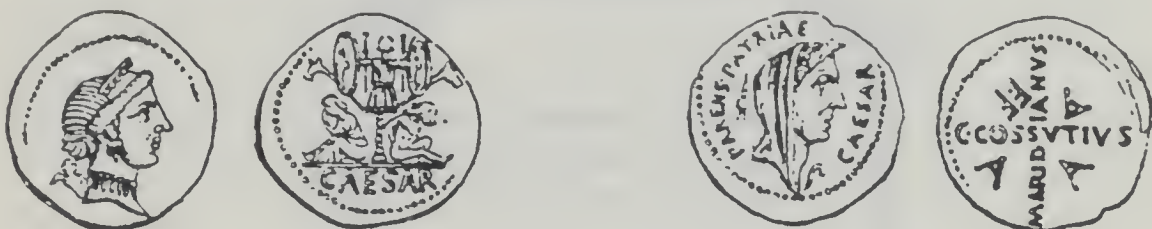
*Tetarteron, Class II
(Note globus crowned)*

Class II: The obverse is as in Class I but on the reverse he holds a globus crowned instead of the labarum, with shorter legends. Legend: + CW H S T A S I L E V S R O M.

Note: The typeface characters used to describe the legends may vary in different catalogs. For examples see my article "A New Typeface" which illustrates a typeface used by the Oxford University Press (OUP), Oxford, U.K. known as "Metcalf Numismatic". (*NI Bulletin*, August, 1987, pp192-193.) The coins themselves will have letters of varying appearance depending on the die cutters themselves.

JULIUS CAESAR'S TWO INVASIONS OF BRITAIN

R. R. Kutcher, Lincoln, Nebraska, NI #1289



In his 45th year, Julius Caesar crossed the English Channel, between Calais and Boulogne, to invade England. He landed most probably at Lymue, with no more than two legions. This first expedition appears to have been insignificant, even though the victories were so highly lauded afterwards by the Senate. In fact, from the day of his landing on the English shore, where he met with a stout resistance and where he penetrated just a few miles inland, to the day of his return with his invading force to Gaul, no more than three to four weeks had passed. Hardly enough of a conquest to convey a lofty notion of a military success.

In the spring of the following year, B.C. 54, Caesar undertook his second invasion of Britain. This time he made good his landing near the same spot as before, but now with five legions and other armament with naval and military strength, as to defy all opposition. He gained footholds in Essex and Middlesex and compelled Cassivellanus, and other chiefs of the tribes, to sue for peace. Caesar was only too glad to grant it to the brave and formidable, though undisciplined, adversary. The peace conditions were to have an exchange of hostages and an annual tribute paid to Rome, but without any concession of territory. Caesar and all of his troops left Britain and returned to Gaul in September of the same year without establishing any fortified chain of posts or encampments for troops. It wasn't long before the Roman name lost its influence, and the natives regained their warlike spirit of independence and quit the tribute. Tacitus (Publius Cornelius - A.D. 55-117) said, "The Great Julius had only shown Britain to the Romans, and did not make them masters of it." The Roman poet Marcus Annaeus Lucanus (A.D. 39-65) also made little of Caesar's conquests in his work when he said "Territa quaesitis ostendit tevga Britannia." Does he boast - his flight in Britain's new discovered coast?

DO YOU KNOW? That the word "Cent" on Netherlands coins is short for *Centsstukken*. (Submitted by Marlin Etzel)

"SWEDEN SPINNUS -- FIRST PRISONERS' NOTE KNOWN"

Lars M. Carlzon, Marbella, Spain

(Reprinted with permission from his Paper Money Catalog No. 2, 12/87)



Uniface Stockholm Women's Prison note

Stockholm's Spinnhus 5 Öre KM (mid 18th Century). This is the first prisoners' note known. The Stockholm Spinning-house was the name for the female prison on the island of Långholmen, situated in the stream in the middle of Stockholm. The male prison was also situated on the same island. An exceedingly rare note of high historical interest, in AU condition. This note is probably one of only two existing. The other example was in the Hugo Davidson collection (1897) and is now in the Royal Coin Cabinet in Stockholm.

MEXICO PAPER MONEY "DO YOU KNOW" SERIES

by Ed Shlieker (ALL RIGHTS RESERVED)

Do you know that the Bank of London and the German-Southamerican Bank of Berlin were very active in Mexico during the revolutionary period? They both issued emergency bank checks for currency. They are the state of Coahuila releases on Banco de Londres y Mexico and the Deutsche-Sudamerikanische Bank (Berlin). Foreign banks in other states (estados) also exist too numerous to list.

CANADA'S SPECIMEN 1911 DOLLAR: Silver specimens of this famous Pattern Dollar were the only one's known until the mid-1970's when one was re-discovered in the vaults of the Finance Department after 65 years. This specimen is struck in Lead.

(Submitted by Fred Drost)

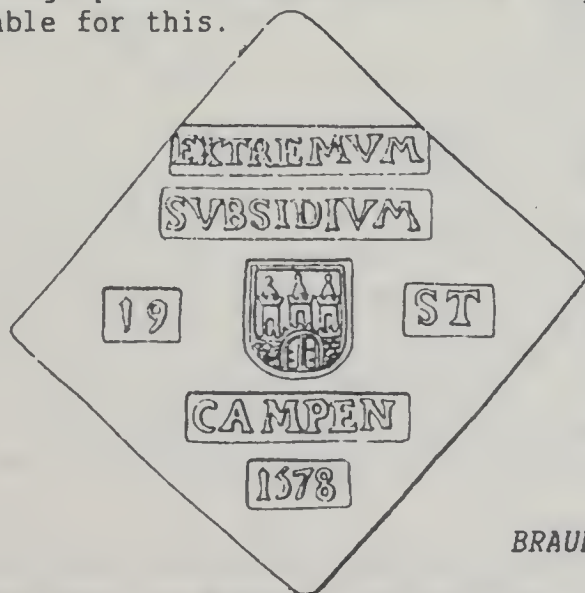
INTRODUCTION TO SIEGE COINS

Lawrence C. Korchnak, Aliquippa, Pennsylvania, NI #LM-74

The topic of siege coins has fascinated me ever since I held a tiny irregular piece of metal stamped by Frederick Pythion during the siege of Julich (1621). Years ago a local coin dealer "threw in" a 2 sol Julich siege coin as an inducement to purchase several reference works by John Davenport. Wishing to know more about this coin and the complex area of numismatics surrounding it, I proceeded to ask for information from those who were more learned and established in numismatic circles. I was led to an article by Moritz Wormser in *The Numismatist*, January, 1915: "*German Siege Pieces From the 16th to the 18th Century*". Later I found a copy of *Catalogue des Monnaies Obsidionales et de Nécessité* by Lt. Col. Prosper Mailliet (now in reprint) and have continued my pursuit until now, where it has become a passion. It is with enthusiasm that I attempt a brief introduction to obsidional (or siege) coins.

Although most people would begin with a definition, I prefer a narrative similar to Mailliet's (*Māy-ā*) description of siege money in the preface to the sale of his personal collection (*Collection Mailliet*, Delere and Peteghen, Paris, 1886). As suggested by the word "siege", the monies referred to here represent times that one would just as soon forget. The history of these coins harbors many accounts of sadness, inhumanity, and horror. Excerpts from Motley's *Rise of the Dutch Republic* confirm this. Essentially, the common practice was to redeem the coins subsequent to the battle so that their full value would be received in whatever "coins of the realm" were legal. In the event that the redeeming authority did not survive the conflict, the coins were melted for their bullion value.

There are several exceptions to the practice of redemption and/or destruction of the coins. One custom was for successful warriors and townspeople to pierce the coins or attach mounts so that they may be worn as charms or amulets. Another was the production of "presentation" siege pieces (struck after the siege). Groningen (1672) is most notable for this.



CAMPEN, 1578, 19 Stuivers, Quadrangular



BRAUNAU 1743 Octagonal

Although the 16th century Low Contries produced the largest number of siege pieces, these "little monuments" were produced wherever and whenever necessary. They were produced in many varied shapes and sizes: *ROUND* -- Cattaro (1813), Leyden (1574); *TRIANGULAR* -- Julich (1543); *QUADANGULAR* -- Campen (1578 , illus.), Brussels (1579-1580), Groningen (1672). *OCTANGONAL* -- Amsterdam (1578), Braunau (1743, illus.), Pontefract (1648), *LOZENGE* --Newark (1645-46). These are just a few.

Disastrous periods in history provided backgrounds that often forced entire towns and cities to rechannel their investments to pay the defending armies. Since all communications and contact with the outside world was cut off during a siege, payments were made with whatever gold or silver coin that could be collected. Likewise, when a besieging army exhausted it's monetary resources, alternative methods of payment became necessary. The soldiers of that time were professional mercenaries and, like today's mercenaries, they wanted to be paid. So, when the coinage of the realm dissipated, other sources of revenue were tapped. Sacred vessels of the church were seized and made into money. Naturally, during longer struggles, these too would become exhausted. After a time the plates and silver service of the governor, upper class and middle class citizens were confiscated. These were cut into pieces (Landau 1703, 1713, illus.) and used to pay the garrison so that they could defend the town or at least hold fast until help could arrive.



LANDAU 1713 & SCHOONHOVEN 1575

As precious metals dwindled, baser metals were used: *TIN*--Schoonhoven (1575, illus.), *LEAD*--Oudenarde (1582), Zierikzee (1575), *COPPER*--Geneva, (1590). Sheets of these metals were stripped from monuments, churches, and public buildings. They were cut into small pieces upon which was stamped an impression (usually an identifiable one such as initials or a coat of arms) and an amount (a familiar denomination), Julich (1621), Middleburg (1573). Instant money! The process was such that in less than one hour coinage could be conceived, struck, and become legal tender.

When the base metal supply ran out, leather was used to make money. However, the people, who were generally starving at this stage of the

siege, often ate the leather (Middleburg, 1573). Sometimes more esoteric means were used to produce coinage. At Leyden (1574, illus.) covers and pages of the church missals and hymnals were pasted together, cut out, and "minted" to circulate as coins.



LEYDEN, 1574, 30 Stuivers

It can be said, then, by way of definition that siege coins are coins that have been struck, cast or otherwise produced under necessity circumstances. This was done primarily to pay troops to defend a town or city under siege or to finance the payment of the besieging army. In any case such coinage possessed either intrinsic value or symbolic value. The coins with intrinsic value were such because of the precious metals used in their fabrication. The coins with symbolic value were those composed of baser metals or substances having a redemption value subsequent to the siege. If one was on the winning side, he held something of value - intrinsically through metallic content or symbolically through redemption. If one lost the battle, there were two alternatives: (1) the coins with intrinsic value were considered the victor's booty and were often earmarked for the melting pot, and (2) the coins with symbolic value were worthless except as souvenirs. The fact of the matter was, the loser was generally not around to collect them as souvenirs.

Nowadays we are around to collect these intriguing testaments to earlier struggles. Not many siege coins have survived the ravages of fire, pestilence, and time when compared to the prolific numbers of coins produced in eras of tranquility. Nonetheless, siege coins are an important part of the world of numismatics.

MEXICO PAPER MONEY "DO YOU KNOW" SERIES

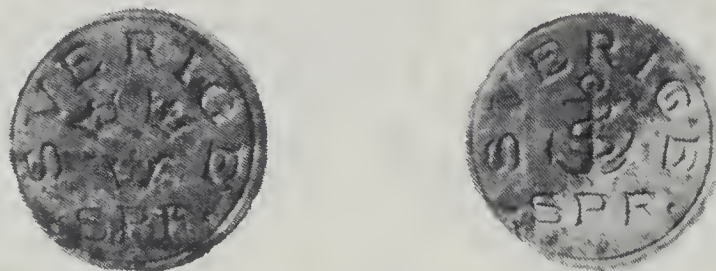
by Ed Shlieker (ALL RIGHTS RESERVED)

Do you know that Pancho Francisco Villa's name appears on his first issue of paper currency in 1913? He was the famous bandit general and for the first time was in control of the Mexican government. Villa's notes varied in size according to denomination, and the larger notes were called *Sabanas* or *Sabanas de Villa*, translating to "bed sheets". The 50 and 100 peso notes measured 4 x 8 inches!

THE SVERIGES MEDAL

John F. Yarwood, Horsham, Victoria, Australia, NI #1471

As many of you are aware numismatics takes you down some of the odd byways of history which makes it for me a very satisfying hobby.



A little known Swedish Naval Medal

I bought the item illustrated as a possible Swedish naval token - it is 32 mm. in diameter and is made of iron. The obverse design consists of the Three Crowns of Sweden in the centre with *SVERIGE* above and *SPF* below. The reverse design consists of an anchor in the centre with *SVERIGE* and *SPF* below. An interesting point is that the designs are struck incused.

After drawing a blank in my Swedish catalogues I wrote to the Swedish Embassy seeking the address of the Swedish Numismatic Society. In due course I wrote to the Svenska Numismatica Föreningen and they promptly identified it for me. Armed with a positive identification I now set out to learn more about this rather interesting medal.

In the early 1900's the Balkan wars, the continuing Russification of Finland and the tension between Russian and Germany heightened the nationalistic concerns of the conservative Swedish government. The population of exposed points along the coastline favoured the strong updating of the defences and this led to the proposed building of a new armoured vessel, the F-boat.

The Liberals and Social Democrats united in 1911 to defeat the Conservatives at an election and work on the F-boat was stopped. Karl Staaff, the Liberal leader, declared that the vessel could not defend as much as Skåne - its only use could be to add a bit of glamour to the life of the bathing resorts at the time of naval visitations.

The decision to stop building the F-boat produced an amazing popular reaction; the nationalistic churchman Manfred Björkquist plus thousands of others were deeply concerned and resolved to do something about it.

Björkquist set up an appeal for funds, and in a similar vein the *SVENSKA PANSARBÅTS-FÖRENINGEN* (Swedish Armoured Boat Association) launched an appeal for donations. The response was amazing and within 100 days the *SPF* had collected 15 million kronor, which was 3 million kronor more than the estimated cost of the F-boat. In the end the *SPF*

raised 17.2 million kronor and the Björkquist appeal a further 363,000 kronor.

On the 3rd of May 1915 the F-boat was launched at Goteborg and was subsequently named the *SVERIGE*. In association with this event the SPF issued the *SVERIGE* medal struck from the same metal used to build the ship to all who had made a donation, some 125,000 people. To put the donations into perspective in 1912 one Swedish krona would buy a full scale dinner or a litre of gin. The money excess to the construction of the *SVERIGE* was used to help pay for three minesweepers as well as the two sister ships to the *SVERIGE* - the *GUSTAF V*, and the *DROTTNING VICTORIA*. The money raised by the Björkquist Appeal was placed at the disposal of the government for the formation of a Swedish air fleet.

Jane's Fighting Ships of 1921 gives the following information about

the *SVERIGE* -

"Displacement 7600 tons	Complement 450 men
Length at the waterline 392.8 feet	
Beam 61 feet	Maximum draught 22 feet
Armament: Four 11 inch 45 calibre guns	
three 6 inch 50 calibre guns	
four 14 pdr guns	
two 14 pdr anti-aircraft guns	
two machineguns	
two 18 inch torpedo tubes	

The top speed was 22.5 knots"

I will let my Swedish translator have the last word on the significance of the *SVERIGE* - "I remember being told by a naval friend that Hitler had planned to invade Sweden at the same time as Norway and Denmark, but that the three old battleships were ready for action on the Southwest coast and it would have been just a little bit too costly to get past. Most especially since he got his iron ore from Sweden anyway."

I'd like to thank the following people for their help:

Mrs. Brita Granger at the Swedish Embassy here in Australia
Margareta Klosen for the Svenska Numismatiska Föreningen
Director Peter von Busch and Librarian Ylva Lindstrom
of the Marinmuseum Karlskrona, Sweden
My translator at Technicom here in Australia.

References:

Pansarbåten Sverige, Minnesskrift öfver pansarbåtinsamlingen 1912-1917. Published by Nationalförlaget, Stockholm, 1917.
Klart skepp, En bok om Sverigeskeppen Sverige, Gustaf V, Drottning Victoria. Ed. by Birger Steckzén, Stockholm 1949.

RIAU RUPIAH: Coinage, now obsolete, of the Riau Archipelago of Indonesia replacing the Malaysian Dollar. It was instituted in January, 1964 and equalled 33 U.S. cents. Since that period the Indonesian Rupiah has taken its place.

CONTENTS OF THE NI REFERENCE COLLECTION

Key to Listing: FINE or better for all Yeoman types. VERY GOOD or better for all Craig types. Underlined = Uncirculated. C = Complete. C = Complete with at least one uncirculated type. CX (----) = Complete except those listed. X = Except. Mints are not listed unless multiple for the particular year.

SWEDEN: C76 - 1799; C160 - 1847; C161- 1846, 1848; C165 - 1855; Y2 - T864 L.A., 1871 L.A.; Y14b - 1885, 1889, 1890, 1902; Y15a - 1882, 1883, 1886, 1897; Y16 - 1876, 1878, 1882, 1888, 1889; Y16a - 1895, 1898, 1899; Y22 - 1876; Y27 - 1880, 1900, 1902; Y28 - 1880 lg thk, 1883 lg thk, 1899 small curved 9's; Y32 - 1907; Y34 - 1907; Y36 - C; Y44 - 1911, 1913 long, 1921, 1931, 1934, 1935, 1936 short 6, 1937, 1938, 1950; Y45 - 1912, 1920, 1930, 1934, 1935, 1938, 1939, 1940 round 0, 1950; Y46 - 1913, 1916 long 6, 1919, 1920, 1922, 1932, 1934, 1935, 1937, 1950; Y47 - 1909, 1914, 1917, 1929, 1931, 1934, 1935, 1938; Y48 - 1930, 1931, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941; Y50 - 1925, 1937, 1940; Y51 - 1935; Y52 - 1918; Y54 - 1918; Y55 - 1920; Y56 - C; Y64 - 1945G, 1947, 1950; Y65 - CX (1945 sm. TS, 1945 G/TS, 1948); Y66 - 1949; Y67 - CX (1943, 1945TS, 1945 TS/G, 1947); Y68 - 1950; Y69 - 1947, 1948, 1950; Y70 - CX (1943, 1945, 1947 short, 1949); Y71 - 1945, 1946, 1947, 1949; Y72 - C to 1969 X (1959/5, 1967, 1968); Y76 - C to 1969 X (1954, 1960, 1961U, 1967, 1968); Y74 - 1953, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1961U, 1962, 1964, 1965, 1968, 1969, 1970; Y75 - CX (1952, 1954, 1955, 1957): Y76 - C; Y77 - 1957; Y78 - 1959, 1960, 1962, 1966; Y78a - 1969, 1970, 1973; Y79 - 1954, 1958, 1965; Y80 - 1955; Y83 - CX (1973); Y84 - CX (1971, 1972); Y85 - 1965, 1966, 1967, 1969, 1972, 1973; Y88 - C to 1973; Y89 - 1972.

SWITZERLAND: Y18 - 1883, 1908, 1912, 1913, 1936, 1937, 1941; Y18a - CX (1942, 1945); Y19 - 1950, 1890, 1893, 1906, 1915, 1919, 1931, 1932, 1937; Y19a - CX (1945, 1946); Y23 - 1882, 1885, 1895, 1901, 1908, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1919, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1950 to 1975 X (1954, 1966); Y23a - CX (1936, 1937); Y24 - 1882, 1897, 1927 to 1976 X (1930, 1931, 1942, 1945, 1948, 1972, 1974); Y24a - CX (1937); Y25 - C to 1978 X (1945, 1953, 1971, 1974); Y25a - 1883, 1884, 1891, 1893, 1899, 1913, 1919, 1920, 1929, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1938; Y30 - 1940, 1946 to 1962 X (1955, 1957, 1960); Y30a - C to 1978 X (1969, 1972, 1973); Y31 - 1910, 1914, 1931, 1945, 1946, 1952, 1956, 1961; Y31a - C to 1975; Y32 - 1936, 1939, 1944, 1960, 1961, 1964; Y32a - C to 1979 X (1972, 1976, 1977, 1978); Y36 - 1932, 1933, 1948, 1953, 1954; Y36a - 1968; Y54 - C to 1970 X (1948, 1949, 1950, 1953, 1967, 1969); Y55 - C to 1969 X (1952, 1953, 1954, 1956, 1967); Y54 - C; Y58 - C; Y59 - C; Y61 - C; Y62 - C; Y63 - C.

SYRIA: Y1 - C; Y2 - C; Y3 - 1926, 1933, 1935; Y5 - 1935; Y5a - C; Y6 - C; Y13 - 1367; Y14 - 1367; Y15 - C; Y17 - C; YA19 - C; YB19 - C; Y23 - C; Y24 - 1382; Y25 - 1382; Y26 - C; Y30 - C; Y33 - C.

TANZANIA - German East Africa: Y1 - 1890, 1892; Y6 - 1905; Y7 - 1904A, 1905J, 1907, 1908; Y10 - 1916; Y10a - 1916BB. Zanzibar: Y2 - C. Tanzania: Y1 - 1966, 1972; Y2 - 1966; Y3 - 1966; Y4 - 1966; Y5 - C; Y5a - 1972.

THAILAND: C13 - C; C20 - C; C47- C; C137 - C; Y18 - 1874, 1992; Y22 - 1896; Y32 - C; Y36 - 1926, 1935, 1937; Y37 - 1935; Y43 - 1919; Y44 - 1915; Y45 - 1915; Y48 - C; Y51 - C; Y55 - C; Y56 - C; YA56 - 1942; Y57 - C; Y59 - C; Y60 - C; Y61a - C. (Continued next month).

BOOK REVIEWS

THE CURRENCY AND MEDALS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. Gordon J. Graham, Earle K. Kennedy and J. Richard Becker, with contributions by Ralph Dickieson and Gordon J. McCarville. Hard cover. 168pp, 8½" x 11", illus. Available from The Numismatic Education Society of Canada, P. O. Box 704, Station H, Willowdale, Ontario, Canada M2K 2P9 at \$27.50 postpaid.

This book, sponsored by the J. Douglas Ferguson Historical Research Foundation, was officially released in Charlottetown, P.E.I., Canada on July 21, 1988 during the CNA Convention.

1,500 copies of the book were printed. A copy of the book is being donated to every school on Prince Edward Island - a total of 75 books. Each coin club in Canada as well as Canadian university libraries, Canadian museum libraries, and Canadian archive libraries will receive a complimentary copy of the book - a total of 200 books. Copies of the book are also being sent to the libraries of a few major numismatic associations and societies in the United States.

The glossy paged book is profusely illustrated and records the numismatic heritage of P.E.I. from the earliest times up to the most recent issues of indigenous currency and medals.

The book is divided into the following chapters: History of Prince Edward Island, Island Currency, The Prince Edward Island Holey Dollar, Tokens, Private Note Issues, Treasury Notes of Prince Edward Island, Banks and Banking, The 1871 Cents and Medals of Prince Edward Island. An Index concludes the volume.

The photographs are sharp and portray not only numismatic items but also people and places. A number of photos are of historical interest.

95 pages, over half the book, are devoted to paper money.

The section on Post-Confederation tokens is the first time this group of tokens has been catalogued and illustrated.

Each chapter concludes with a list of references.

This book is the second volume in the series on the Currency and Medals of Canada's provinces. The first volume covers Newfoundland's currency and medals. The P.E.I. book should be at least glanced through by every coin collector. The volume is well done and historically very informative. I highly recommend it.

Reviewed by Jerry Remick

MITTELALTERMÜNZEN AUSEGEWÄHLTE SCHRIFTEN 1881-1928. Emil Bahrfieldt. Hardcover. 6" x 8-3/4". 490pp w/18 plates and 387 line drawings throughout the text. Zentral antiquariat der Deutschen Demokrat-

uscgeb Republic, Leipzig, German Democratic Republic, 1987. Cost 240 marks (GDR).

Anyone who reads German and who is interested in medieval coinage should consider adding to their shelves this collection of 21 articles by Dr. Emil Bahrfeldt. Born in January, 1850, Bahrfeldt died in Berlin on March 26, 1929 in his eightieth year after an incredibly rich career of numismatic production. He had become interested in numismatics at an early age and began by studying the coinage of medieval Brandenburg. At the time of his death, he was considered "the greatest authority on German medieval numismatics, and had been for a great many years one of the chief leaders of the united Numismatic Societies of Germany and Austria," and since 1898 he had been editor of the well-known *Berliner Münzblätter*. His production of more than 200 articles was prodigious and the editor of this important collection must have had many problems in deciding which of the articles to select.

The book opens with an appreciation of Bahrfeldt and his works by G. Fock, and is followed by two sections, the first a group of 8 articles dealing with 8th to 10th century hoards, and the second a group of 13 numismatic studies on Brandenburg and Niederlausitz, Pomerania and Mecklenburg, and Magdeburg and Saxe-Anhalt. This is followed by a key of the plates to the text. The quality of the paper is good, the binding is excellent, and the reproduction of the plates leaves little to be desired.

I think that if you are interested in this area and period, you will find gathered here under one cover many gems of information that otherwise you might search for fruitlessly elsewhere. I do recommend that you buy this book for your library.

Reviewed by R. J. Hébert

NUMISMATIC EX-LIBRIS. Zenonas Duksa. Vilna 1988. 32pp, card-bound. Trilingual (Lithuanian, Russian, German).

In March/April 1988 Zenonas Duksa, of the History Faculty of Vilna University and Curator of the Numismatic Section of the Lithuanian Historical/Ethnic Museum, organized an exhibit of numismatic ex-libris, or bookplates, from his collection. Accompanying the exhibit came an illustrated pamphlet which discusses the background of these miniatures of the graphic art and catalogues some 226 specimens - almost a quarter of the entire known repertory. Those Duksa lists are chiefly from Eastern Europe. The booklet concentrates on 20th century bookplates (though specimens are known going back to D. C. Madai, the 18th century Taler specialist, and a few of his contemporaries).

The booklet illustrates 30 bookplates, chosen to show styles typical of various periods and schools. The motifs vary, but representations of coins - real or imaginary - figure in almost all of them.

A brief biographical note and a bibliography are provided.

Reviewed by Ran Zander

"LOUIS XVI, 12 DENIERS 1791-93." William F. Applegate. In *Bulletin of the Société Américaine pour l'Étude de la Numismatique Française*, No. 84, Summer 1988, pp. 2-21.

It is not often that the *NI BULLETIN* carries a review of an article, as distinguished from a book. But William Applegate's definitive treatment of the 12-denier pieces of 1791-93 in our sister organization's periodical is so exceptionally useful that we venture to mention it. The coin in question, crudely struck as a rule and often in recalcitrant bell metal, presents a formidable array of problems for the student. Applegate defines these and equips the interested reader to thread his way effectively through a challenging and historically significant series.

Persons interested should address Philip F. Keller, Editor, 5140 East Boulevard NW, Canton, OH 44718, enclosing a SASE.

Reviewed by Ran Zander

MODERN GOLD COINAGE 1987. 40pp, 8½" x 11". Available from the Gold Institute, 1026 Sixteenth Street N.W., Suite 101, Washington, D.C. 20036 at \$33.00 postpaid.

This photocopy booklet was released on July 29, 1988 and lists by country all gold coins produced in 1987. The following data is presented for each issue of gold coins for each country: a description of both sides of the coin, the denomination, name of the mint, diameter, weight in grams, percent of pure gold contained in each coin, troy ounces of gold per coin, number of coins struck and the total troy ounces used for the issue.

In 1987, 46 countries used 6,154,463 troy ounces of pure gold to make a total of 139 different issues of legal tender gold coins, including bullion coins. By contrast, in 1986, 44 countries used 11,586,886 troy ounces of gold to make a total of 117 different issues of legal tender gold coins.

In 1978, only 600,000 ounces of gold were used for commemorative gold coins. By 1987, the amount of gold used for these non-bullion gold coins had grown to 2.2 million ounces

The ten largest users of gold for coinage in 1987, with the number of troy ounces of gold used in brackets, are as follows: United States (1,677,912), Canada (1,506,276), Japan (643,000), Belgium (600,760), Australia (508,930), Mexico (333,906), China (303,219), Korea (210,000), South Africa (135,420) and Iran (73,448). All other countries combined used a total of 161,592 troy ounces.

A listing of the name and address of each mint producing gold coins in 1987 is given at the end of the booklet as well as a listing of official agencies that sell a few of the issues.

In the introductory section, a table shows the top ten users of pure gold in coinage issued in 1987 with the amount of gold each country used. Another table lists the top ten users of pure gold in coinage

issued from 1978-1987 with the amount of gold each country used each year.

Reviewed by Jerry Remick

CATALOGUE OF THE PROVINCIAL COIN CABINET ASSAM. Second Edition. A. W. Botham. Allahabad: The Superintendent, Government Press, United Provinces 1930. Reprinted Eastern Book House, Patliputra Path, Rajendra Naga, Patna-16. 1986. Printed at Brite Printers, New Delhi. 583pp, 8 plates. 5-3/4" x 8-3/4". Hard cover. Distributed by Apt Books, Inc., 141 East 44 Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.

May I suggest that you consider adding this old but useful book to your shelves if you have not already done so. The quality of printing and binding and the paper is excellent, and the reproduction of the plates is also good. To give you some idea of the contents, consider the following headings of the ten parts in the book: I - Ancient coins of Indian types; II - The Early foreign dynasties and the Guptas; III - Persian and Medieval coinages of northern and central India; IV - Southern India; V - The Sultans of Delhi and Muhammadan Predecessors and Contemporaries; VI - The Mughal Emperors; VII - Contemporaries and Successors of the Mughals; VIII - Assam coins; IX - Miscellaneous (which includes Nepal, Tibet, Bhutan, Arakan, and Miscellaneous (Roman, Venice, Eastern Khalifas, Turkey [Ottoman Empire], Zanzibar and Malay).

This cabinet was formed in 1904, and at the time of the publishing of the first catalogue in 1911, consisted of 600 coins. In 1919, a supplement was brought out at which time the collection consisted of nearly 1,300 additional pieces. In this 1930 edition, the author has catalogued over 4,000 pieces.

Part VIII contains brief histories and lists of the Ahom, Koch, Kachari and Jaintia kings, plus a history of Manipur and a list of its Rajas. Plate VII gives a list of the Ahom characters.

I do recommend this book if you collect in this area.

Reviewed by R. J. Hébert

MODERN SILVER COINAGE 1987. The Silver Institute. 62pp, soft cover, 8½" x 11". Available from The Silver Institute, 1026 Sixteenth Street N.W., Suite 101, Washington, D. C. 20036. @ \$33.00 postpaid.

Released on August 9, 1988, this booklet lists by country all silver coins, including bullion coins, produced in 1987. The following data is presented for each issue of silver coins for each country: a description of both sides of the coin, name of the mint, diameter, weight in grams, percent of pure silver contained in each coin, troy ounces of silver per coin, number of coins struck and the total troy ounces of silver used for the issue.

In 1987, 69 countries used 30,000,536 troy ounces of pure silver to make a total of 243 different issues of legal tender silver coins. Of the 30 million ounces of silver that went into coinage, commemorative coins of 69 countries consumed 17.3 million ounces, while silver

bullion coins accounted for 12.7 million ounces.

The amount of silver used in coinage has been steadily climbing over the past 6 years. In 1981, only 5.9 million troy ounces of silver were used for coinage. In 1983, this figure was up to 9.9 million ounces and in 1986 it was 26.8 million ounces.

The ten largest users of silver for coinage in 1987 were: United States (12.2 million ounces), Federal Republic of Germany (5.2 million ounces), Mexico (2.3 million ounces), France 2.3 million ounces), Korea (2.1 million ounces), Canada (1.2 million ounces), The Netherlands (1.2 million ounces), Austria (0.6 million ounces), Poland (0.4 million ounces), and Belgium (0.4 million ounces). All other countries used a total of 2.1 million ounces of silver.

A table in the booklet shows the top ten users of pure silver in coinage issued for the years 1978-1987.

A listing of the names and addresses of all mints producing silver coins in 1987 is given at the end of the booklet.

Reviewed by Jerry Remick

CARACALLA (A.D. 198-217)



Bassianus was the name of the father of Julia Domna, who was the second wife of Septimius Severus. It was natural then that their first son would be called Bassianus. This then was the given name of the future Emperor called Caracalla.

(Submitted by R. R. Kutcher)

NYOEKI SHIMPO: First issue of cast copper coins of Emperor Seiwa of Japan which succeeded the Chonin Daiho, at 10:1. These new coins were designed by Kasuga-Otsugu and issued in the first year of Jogan, A.D. 859, and were cast for 10 years. It was succeeded by the Jogan Eiho "cash" coins.

(Submitted by Fred Drost)

MEMBER NOTICE PAGE

David M. McLane, P. O. Box 916, Gloucester, MA 01931-0916: WANTED - All pre-decimal coins of Guernsey and Jamaica. One piece or many, all grades. Ship for offer or write listing what you have and prices desired.

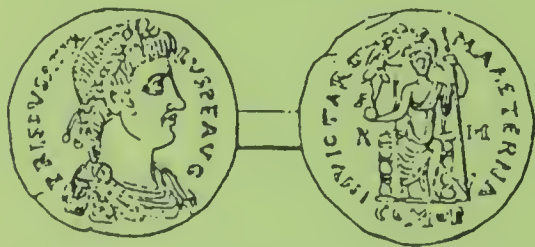
John L. Pieratt, 2635 S. Hydraulic, 32C, Wichita, Kansas 67216: WANTED - Mostly photo or photocopy of all U.S. and World paper money that depict God, Infant Christ, Holy Family, Nativity, etc. Also background information if paper money picture was copy of famous painting, etc. Name of artist also helpful.

ATTRIBUTION SERVICE: The NI Attribution Committee will accept from NI members only, any numismatic items, whether paper, metal, or whatever, for attribution. We must limit the items to a TOTAL OF SIX (6) MAXIMUM. The cost is just advance payment of return postage, including sufficient for insurance or registration, if desired. Send to: NI Attribution Committee, P. O. Box 2057, Saugatuck Sta., Westport, Conn. 06880, USA.

ATTALUS PRISCUS

During the reign of the Roman Emperor Honorius (393-423 A.D.) one Attalus Priscus tried to usurp the power of the Western Empire. Attalus, of an Ionian ancestry, was appointed Prefect of Rome and in 409 he was proclaimed Emperor by King Alaric, the Visigoth conqueror of Rome. The King soon retracted the title of Emperor from Attalus, but he subsequently resumed the title of Emperor in 410 when he took Gaul.

In the year 416 he was taken prisoner and had his right hand cut off and then was banished by Honorius to the Island of Lipari, where he died.



Coins for this usurper were minted in gold, silver and in bronze at Rome. There is also a silver medallion of Attallus, with his diademed portrait, of extraordinary size, in the British Museum.

(Submitted by R. R. Kutcher)

THE LETTER "Y" ADDED TO THE LATIN ALPHABET BY ROMANS

The Romans borrowed the letter "Y" from the Greeks in the time of Cicero (Marcus Tullius Cicero 106-43 B.C.). The letter was inducted into the Latin alphabet in order to express more precisely the sound of Upsilon. The letter may be found on denarii of several bankers from the early Republican period of Rome, to show when it was first used.

(Submitted by R. R. Kutcher)